#### Surface Water Intake Protection

Upper Mississippi River Forum

# Surface Water Intake Protection Background

- 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required MDH to prepare Source Water Assessment (SWA).
- Outgrowth of SWA.
- Requested by public water suppliers.
- Not mandatory in MN.
- Minnesota Department of Health convened a workgroup.
- Report release early 2004.
- Needs to be revised.

## Goals of SWP Planning

- Provide a consistent and agreed upon methodology for Minnesota.
- Identify drinking water goals and management strategies that can be integrated into existing plans and programs.
- Include public participation in plan development and implementation.

# Multi-Barrier Approach

Standards and Treatment.

■ Distribution of the Water.

■ User Information.

■ Prevention – Source Water Protection.

## Why Emphasize Prevention?

- More effective and cost-efficient.
- Protect large community investment in public water supply system, which is needed for growth and development.
- Protect public health from short-term or long-term effects of consuming contaminated drinking water.

# Meaning of Source Water Protection(SWP)

Measures have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented to <u>reduce</u> the risk of potential contamination of the source water.

#### Goals of SWP

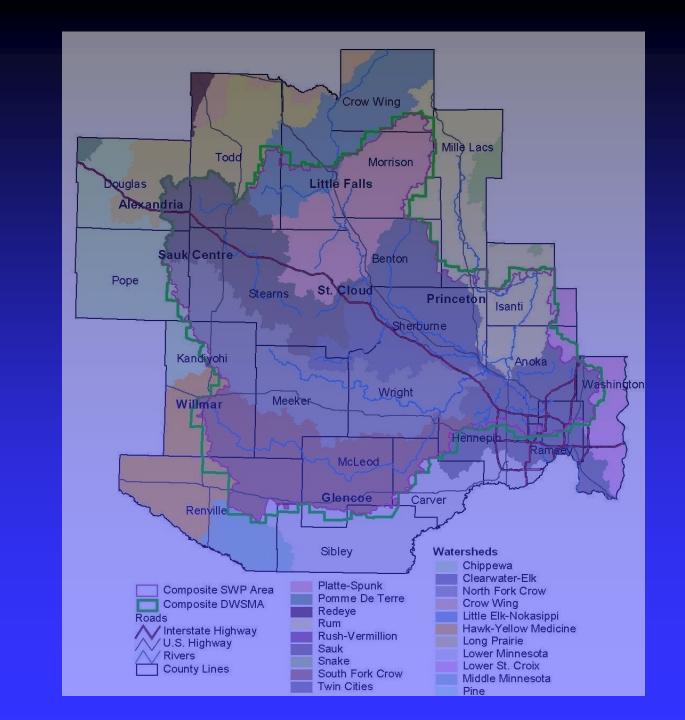
- Address acute and chronic health.
- Implementation buy-in.
- Cost-effectiveness.
- Sustainable source water resource.
- Pollutant reduction.

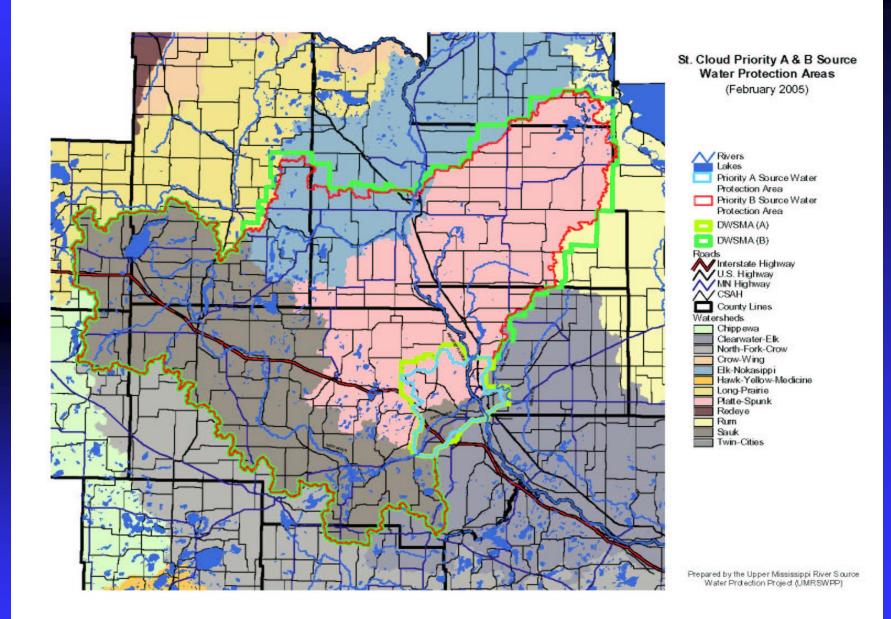
# Surface Water Intake Protection Plan

- A document which includes:
  - ♦ delineation of the SWPA and DWSMA.
  - an assessment of the system's sensitivity and susceptibility to contamination.
  - description of potential contaminant sources,
  - identification of management strategies to prevent the contamination of the source water.

#### **Current Status**

Pilot Project with Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Cloud have been endorsed by MDH.





### Priority Contaminants of Concern

- List of EPA's Drinking Water Standards.
- Total suspended solids.
- Cryptosporidium.
- Nutrients.
- Pesticides.
- Organic solvents.
- Pharmaceuticals...
- Endocrine-disrupting chemicals.
- Radioactive materials.

#### Reasons for Concern

- High levels of certain contaminants.
- Limitation of water treatment measures.
- Contributes to the formation of disinfection byproducts.
- Lack of monitoring data.
- Lack of knowledge regarding the contaminant, sources and health effects.

## Management Strategies

- Public Education.
- Spill Response.
- Support watershed management.
- Stormwater management.
- TMDL Program.

# Composite Source Water Protection Area and Impaired Streams Composite Source Water Protection Area for St. Cloud, St. Paul, and Minneapolis (Yellow–Priority A Areas, Green–Priority B Areas) Red lines = Impaired Streams (FC=Fecal Coliform, B-F=Fish Blota, T=Turbldty, DO=Dissolved Oxygen, CI=Chloride, B-I=MacroInvertebrate Blota) Grey lines = Major Highways Blue lines = County Lines Crow River, North Fork

## The Challenges

- Balance of competing uses of the river when various entities oversee these uses.
- Communicate the fact that the Mississippi River is a source of drinking water.
- Develop and communicate consist and appropriate messages.
- Integrate the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

# QUESTIONSPP

